VOL. X-No. 103.

FOREIGN.

Latest Mail Advices from Europe. South America, and the West Indies.

Revolutions in the East, and Insurrections in the South.

Yesterday a steamer arrived at New York, bringing us advices to the 18th.

ENGLAND. British View of Grant's Election.

From the London Morning Star, Oct. 17. The question to be decided next month is purely imperial, as opposed to the many local questions and phases of political feeling which more or less enter into the decision of all State elections. The people at large will be called on to say whether they prefer the sagacious soldier who brought the war to a victorious termination, or the plotting positician whose sympathies were with the Rebeis and whose policy would be directed to the strengthening of that party in power which is daily plunging the would be directed to the strength of the south deeper and deeper into anarchy. Some of the Northern politicians, even of the Republican party, have been hoping sgatest hope that the beaten stavenolders would understand the logic of events, and cease to struggle for that logic of events, and cease to struggle for that najust supremacy over the colored race which terminated with slavery. They were willing to lorget the issues of the war, to welcome back the representatives for Southern constituencies, and to discuss with them the remaining subjects of controversy on the old ground of equality under the Constitution. The history of President Johnson's administration has shown, however, that the Southern politicians are incorrigible, that they cannot be entrusted with the management of affairs apart from the supervision of the central government, the supervision of the central government, that wherever they have the power they will make the legislation of Congress of no effect, and that in order to get power they will not scruple to have resort to bloodshed and terror. Should Seymour be elected President the four terrors of the term would be used by the South years of his term would be used by the South for the purpose of endeavoring to recover its old ascendancy, and only a miracle could pre-vent the civil war from breaking out with greater bitterness than before. The action of the Georgia House of Legislature in turning

SPAIN.

ont all the legally elected representatives who were tinged with negro blood is a specimen of the insolent, vindictive, and overbearing spirit of these well-beaten but still unrepentant

The New Minister to America. Correspondence from Madrid, October 13, says; The appointments to diplomatic positions will, of course, only be filled up according as the official recognitions of the new Govern-ment are received. The United States having

taken the lead in acknowledging the national sovereignty, the appointment of a Minister to Washington has, I understand, been afready decided upon. The new Ambassador will be Senor Maurico Lopez Rober's, one of the most active promoters of the revolution, and a distinguished member of the Union Liberal party. He has great political experience, has visited most of the countries of Europe and America, and has passed a good deal of time at New York. Senor Rios Rosas is spoken of as the probable Minister to London, Senor Patriclo de la Escozura for Vienna and M. Eduardo Asquerino for Lisbon. The latter post promises to become one of considerable importance just at present.

Expulsion of the Jesuits. Subjoined is the text of the Ministerial order expeding the Jesuits from Spain:-

Madein Oct. 12 .- I decree the suppression through-Madrid Oct. 12.—I decreate suppression throughout the Petrisula and the adjacent islands of the results for Order called Company of Lenns. All the Cilleges and training-schools for orderts small be crosed in three days, and the temporant les taken possession or by persons appointed by the au bori les of the provinces in which these establishments are situated. It this latter measures will be inconded all the property and effects of the Octor, movable and non-bookle, buildings and revenue, which shall form part of the national wealth, in conformity with the browsing of the Royal Beers of the 4th July, 1885. The members of the Company shall no longer be able to mist as a body or a community to wear the dress of the Crder, nor to be in any way answerable to the superiors of the body ex siting in or out of Spain. Those not o dained as prisate shall remain entitlely subjected to ordinary civil jurisdiction. I charge the Archbishops Bishols, and all those who exercise ecclesionical or civil authority, to a diescon with concerns him, the faithful execution of the present enactment, in conformity with the Pragmatic. in what concerns him, the faithful execution of the present enactment, in conformity with the Pragmatic Banction of the 24 April 1767, and the Brief of his Heliness of the 21st July 1773

ANTONIO ROMERO ORTIZ.

Minister of Grace and Justice.

Teachings of the Revolution. In the Revue Contemporaine M. de Calonne moralizes as follows upon the Interview be-

tween the reigning family of France and the ex-reigning family of Spain on the day when Isebella II fied from her kingdom— Isobella II fied from her kingdom.—
"The Emperor, though doubtless impressed with the sad grandeur of the spectacle, maintained a caim and dignified attitude, befitting a prince who thinks and reflects. Not so, if we may believe report, the Empress. At the sight of this Queen who had been her sovereign, coming with her son, fallen like herself, to ask an asylum in France, the Empress burst into tests, and sobbed violently. The Prince Imperial had been brought to the meeting, and It is allowable to suppose that his mother, when she caw the young Prince of Asturias flying from his country, could not avoid the thought that a like destiny may possibly await her own son. How many princes are there not now in Europe, who, born on the steps of a thrope, are explaining in exile the misfortune of their origin! It is easily con-ceivable that this new example of the incon-stancy of fortune should have saddened the mother's heart. But on other grounds the Empress must have deeply left the calamity which has befallen Isabella. The Empress is a Spaniard; she has breathed the same air, lived in the same circle, and been imbued with the same ideas as the exiled Spanish Queen. The fall of this throne is a check for those ideas to which it is impossible that those who share them should be insensible. If in a country where they were thought to be firmly established these principles have broken down, it is impossible to deny the inference that they cannot be very solld in France. cannot be very solid in France. These are warnings which no ear, however distracted by flattery, can be deaf to. It was, we may respectfully suppose, in order that he might profit by the lesson, that the Prince Imperial was brought by his father to the painful interview. No inter no books, could impress on a youngel by his father to the painful interview. a you bful mind such valuable teaching as this acied pige of contemporary history which patern a solicitude has placed under the eyes of the heir apparent to the French throne. We can readily imagine the comments with which the Emperor's discerning mind illus-trated the example set before his son. He must have told him how important it is for princes not to suppose themselves masters of optnion and to be acting in accordance with it, merely because their policy is warmly supported by the legal representation of the country; how feetitious majorities obtained by administra-tive pressure are perilous, and to what catascoohes they may lead; how dangerous it is both berty of the nation and the indepen-the crown to allow the military ele ment to become predominant; how distrustful a prince should be of courtiers and flatterers; what care he should take not to make enemies or allerate friends; and how particular he should be in the choice of instruments of his

power, selecting them always from among loyal and honest men, more prone to tell the truth than to sing the praises of their master;

more apt to render repressive laws use-less than to make them necessary, and more abounding in good counsel than flue words. The angust teacher cannot have failed

words. The angular teacher cathout lave laborate to observe that certain consequences invariably follow a certain policy. That when the edifice begins to crack, and ruin is at hand, the ministers whose extors prepared the disaster abandon the house, and not unfrequently help to pull it down; that generals fall away, favor-

ites disappear, courtiers change their masters, sensiors vote a deposition, and the people ap-

FIRST EDITION | pland. This is an old and yet ever new triggedy, to e form of which varies while the shost ance is sivenys the same. Let us hope that this lesson, sivenys the history of which is so well known, will not be lost."

WEST INDIES. Our latest mail advices are to the 24th inst. The Cuban Revolution.

The New York Tribune has been addressed by the Cuban Revolutionary Junta as follows: the Cuban Revolutionary Junta as follows:—

Having observed that you have hitherto published only the Spanish officed intelligence in it gas do the revolution now progressing to Cuba, we begieve to cally your attention to the feet that the official accounts of the state of affairs are in the main false and entirely unreliable. Descrive as we are of freedom of the press, the mejority of the inhebians seven of the city are inacquainted with the real facts. The revolution to Cuba so far from having died out, is a eachly progressing, and will only die out when Spanish fule in subsaball have expired.

The Cuban Revolutionary Junta. In seasion in the city of Ravana, the indicate of October, 1882.

ber. 152.

Summary of the Progress of the Revolution.

Havana, Oct. 23, 1868—Bayamo, Holquin, Jibana, Las Tunas, Yara, and Jiguani, all luting Eastern Department, are in insurrection against the Government. The Government has sent four battalions of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and a field battery to these potats. The revolutionists have divided themselves into small bards, with the view to carry on a guerrilla war until their forces are strong enough to cope with the Soanish troops with a fair prespect of success. A considerable band is stationed in the neighborhood of Santlago de Cuba, and another near Puerlo Principe. The revolutionists have burniseveral plantations, taking the negroes with them as auxiliaries. In several skirmishes with the Spanish troops the creeks, both whiles and blacks, have fought bravely, causing heavy loss to the Spanish's. The Cubans all over the island are entimisantly but are in want of arms Several Cubans have been arrested in H. vana Several Cubans have been arrested in Havana on suspicion; they are confined in Moro Castle. In the parish of Jesus-Maria forty negroes were arrested last night for having arms in their possession.
Oct. 24-At 9 A. M.-Trustworthy information

Oct. 21—At 9 A. M.—Trustworthy information just received states that Aguilera, chief of the revolutionary band, has with him 4000 waites and 6000 negroes. The artillery sent from this city has stuck in the mud. Heavy rains have fallen in the Eastern Department. The revolutionists have full sway in a large section of country. The Captain General is nurrying forward fresh troops in all haste. One of the Spar ish mail steamers has just been chartered to carry troops to the scene of action. Great enthusiasm and confidence prevail among the Cubans. If the measure should become necessary, there is a fixed determination to declare immediate emancipation, and call on the immediate emancipation, and call on the negroes to arm against the Spaniards.

Slayery Doomed.

One thing is certain—slavery in Cuba is doomed, and its final extinction is only a question of days and weeks. The sins of the fatners are visited on their children, and many a son of a haughty and wealthy slave-dealer or slave-owner will be compelled to labor himself, instead of priority have of investors of investors. owher will be compelled to labor himself, in-stead of enjoying hours of invarious indotence, now wrung out of the suffering and unrequited black. It is true that many planters in Cupa, in fact a large majority of them, have been treating their slaves very kindly, and of en-times allowing them a small salary, but there are others with whose names cruelty is synony-mous. The abolition of slavery will inforce a movs. The abolition of slavery will infose a healthler element among the agricultural population, and although the owners of large plantations may suffer for a time, there is every indication that after the lapse of three or far years succeeding the abolition of slavery this island will produce more sugar than it does at

SOUTH AMERICA. The Troubles in Colombia.

Panama advices to October 31 say:—]
There is little change in the state of affairs here since my last, except that to-day we are rather quieter, owing to the fact that President Corresso, with about 300 men left the city yesterday evening on the Montijo for Chiriqui, and we are free from the strains of martial muste that have almost deafened us for the past menth. Corressos's men are well armed with breech-loading rifles, which they seized in the store of P. U. Merino & Co. and appropriated. They are determined to march to death or victory, and if the enemy should show fight there is a fair prospect of some of them kissing the dust. Before procuring the full number of volunteers it was found necessary to seize Chilians, Costa Eleans, Nicaragusns, and others, and force them into the service. Those of the latter two countries were vice. Those of the latter two countries were brought there on contract to work for the railroad company, and were taken off the whari by a body of armed soldiers. The agent of the company made frequent application for their release to the President, but, notwithstanding his promises to set them at liberty, they were carried off, the Costa Rican Consul, Senor Miro, who is a native of Panama and a prominent

The Calli Consul took the part of his countrymen very warmly, and finally succeeded in pro-curing their liberty. A Senor Juan Mendoza, a gentleman of color, fills the Presidential coair inring Correoso's absence. In ten days or so we shall probably have the result of this expedition. The political prisoners, Zusrietta, Rusdition. The political prisoners Zusrietta, Russel, and Herrera, were liberated on Sunday, the two former without ball, the latter on \$2090 cash being paid down and bonds given that he being paid down and bonds given that he would leave the country. He was at the time of his arrest and for many years previous in the employment of the railroad, and an exceed-ingly quiet, well-conducted gentleman.

partisan of the Correoso party, taking no steps

THE PRIZE RING.

The Gladiatorial Contest for the Championship, and its Inglorious Termina-

Our telegrams yesterday advised our readers of the one round fought by O'Baldwin and Wormald, the Irisa-giant pugilists at Lynnfield, Mass. The N. Y. Berald's sporting man thus describes the scene

O Baldwin and Wormaid arrived with their respective friends, and the combatants hav-ing learned all the arrangements, were despatched to their quariers, where, comfort-ably wrapped up, they were lost in slumber.

THE FIGHT.

Wormald won the toss for corners and the ring being now completed, the men stood for ward for the fight. ROUND ONE AND LAST.—The men eyed each

cher with a searcoing glance, and, putting on guard, stood ready for action. The beiting was in favor of O'Baldwin, which apparently pleased the Glant to such an extent that he stepped briskly forward, and evidently meant to force the lighting if it were possible, but Wormald, with great caution, slood up man-fully, and was to all appearance determined to keep his opponent at a civil distance. It was somewhat strange to see O'Baldwin stoop down and bend his legs as if he were anxious to be even in stature with his adversary. Candidly, the men were afraid of each other, and fully three minutes were occupied in sparring, without the slightest attempt being made atstriking. After a great deal of funcing and smiling, Wormald landed a terrific blow on smiling, Wormald landed a territo blow on O'Baldwin's chest, for which he was rewarded with cheers. No scouer had the Glant sufficently recovered that he was greeted with another blow on exactly the same spot as the previous one. Some cautions sparring succeeded, O'Brien bearing the toumps with apparent good humor, and got home beau-tifully on his opponent's chest, being nearly a repetition of what he had received from Wormald. The sun shone britishantly, and it was evidently Wormald's desire to try and face the Giant with sunbeams. He succeeded, and, following him up, dashed out his left with lightning force and landed it on O'Baldwin's nasal organ, which bled slightly. (First blood claimed and allowed for Wormald.)
Not in the least disconcerted, O'Baldwin kept
out of the sun, and commenced rashing the
matter. He managed to get Wormald into his
corner, but before he shot out Wormald seat in
his right again to the damage of O'Baldwin's
ribs, which the latter reciprocated with a
subject on the right law. Again the men reribs, which the latter reciprocated with a stinger on the right jaw. Again the men retreated a little and advanced, O'Baldwin keeping his left going like a machine, while Wormald was cool and only awaiting the opportunity of sending in a comforter. After great delay Wormald forced the fighting, and after a very clever feint shot out his left on the Giant's nose, which staggered him a little and produced a stream. O'Baldwin smiled good humoredly and hopped about nimbly. Wormald being anxious to repeat the dose, at-

fempted to follow up his last adventure, but in forcing O'Baldwin into the east corner of the ring ne was stopped by a blow in the ring, which, however, partially glanced off. Still forcing the Giant into the corner Wormald feinted, to which O'Baldwin gave but little heed, and after spending a few seconds in vigiliant scouting. Wormaid dashed out his left, and, though he succeeded on the Giant's ivories, he was countered on the Giant's ivories, he was countered on the ing bone by a very he was countered on the jaw bone by a very severe blow. Some counter hitting succeeded, when the men clinched, and Wormald slipped

down amid great cheering. The combatants returned to their corners, and, as they were sea ed and getting ready for the next round, the excitement rau very high and a terrific engagement was justly looked for. O Baldwin's friends cheered him lustify. Wormald was likewise warmiy received. The referee was about to call it ue, when, without the slightest premonitory symptoms, a posse of the Lynn police dashed in the crowd like an avalanche. The scene was perhaps unequalied on any occasion of the sort. The sight of the brass buttons, angry faces, and uplifted clubs sent a thill through the assemblage, and all fied like wildfire. O'Baldwin, in attemoting to get over the stakes, fell and was secured, as was also THE POLICE RAID.

wildfire. O'Baldwin, in attempting to get over the stakes, fell and was secured, as was also Wormale. A few men raid they would take care of O'Baldwin; but the policeman, levelling his pisiol at them, threatened to fire upon them.

The ring was cleared in probably torse seconds after the arrival of the police. Both puglists were handenfied and conveyed to Lynn, where, having been arraigned, they were committed for further examination. The disappointment and vexation of the crowd were to witness the engagement. Unquestionably, had the fight proceeded, it would have been one of the most terriffic ever fought in this country or elsewhere. Both men showed their deteror elsewhere. Both men showed their deter-mination and pluck, and it is unfair to surmise as to who would have carried off the paim.

as to who would have carried off the palm. Thus ends the great prize fight.

The police in Lyan, it appears, became suspicious, owing to the number of vehicles which passed through the town on Taursday night, and laid their plans accordingly. Their ratio upon the crowd was as sudden as it was unexpected, and the manner in which the whole matter was accomplished struck the assembling with wonder. It was certainly a daugorous State to fight in, but circumstances compelled it.

ESCAPED.

A Prisoner for Life Frees Himself. From the Hartford Courant, Oct. 27.

Charles E. Gilbert, sentenced to State Prison for life for the murder of H-nry Cadwell, in New Britain, in 1864, escaped yesterday morning. He was one of the engineers employed at the prison. Both were taken into the yard at ten minutes past 5 o'clock to start the lires for their engines, which are situated on the opposite sides of the yard. The overseer who had them in charge stepped across the yard to let out a dog which is kept on the premises, and as soon as he was out of the way Gilbert managed to escape over the wall by using a work bench and a six-foot stepladder, which enabled him to catch hold of the capping of the wall and spring over. It has always been the custom at the prison to let out the engineers about three-quarters of an hour before the other prisoners are taken into the shops and before the guards are on the wall, reliance being placed upon the Charles E. Gilbert, sentenced to State Prison quarters of an hour before the other prisoners are taken into the shops and before the guards are on the wail, reliance being placed upon the overseer to keep a close watch upon them. Gilbert, when he left, had on his prison clothes and wore no bat. He got over the east wail, towards the river, and was followed some distance by the dog, whose baraing caused an alarm to be given, and men at once started in pursuit. Captain Willard, the warden, promptly offered a reward of five hundred dollars, and before 8 o'clock had bills struck off and circulated in this city. Gitbert was described as twenty-eight years of age, height five feet eight and a half inches; eyes grey and hair light. In a very short time news of the escape was circulated throughout the neighborhood, and by noon a large force of men, properly armed and equipped, and hairing from Wethersfield, Newington, and New Britain, was in pursuit. At a late hour in the afternoon the pursuers had met with no snecess. It was the general impression in marmore, where Gilbert is well known, that it he managed to keep out of the way until dark he would certainly get clear. He is a very sharp, active fellow, and, this being a race for life, he will resort to descrease measures before permitting himself to be capinred. If he struck for the river it is possible that he crossed over, the channel being narrow at that point, though it is generally believed would work around towards Rocks Hill, and make his way to Cedar Hill moun-tain, the topography of which he is familiar with, while the route that way would take him by the residences of some of his best friends, whose help he would seek to rid himself of his prison garments and get into proper disguise o facilitate escape.

TRAIN.

He Bits the Nail on the Head.

Mr. Train, from his cell, has addressed the rish-American people thus:— The Alabama claims will be paid on condition The Alabama claims will be paid on condition that America surrenders her right to use Alabamas for Irish independence. Irishmen! What can you do for Ireland? Everytning. You hold the balance of power. The platform of the revolution, the Irish people, and the Irish republic is the true platform for Ireland. The leading Democrats love England. Saymour, Belmont, Buckslew, Tilden, and Brooks love England. The leading Republicans, Grant, Wade, Washburne, Butler, and Conness, hate her. The Democrats have no power in Congress; they cannot help Ireland even did they wish to. You must look to the Republicans. They want you to wear American ciothes. The They want you to wear American ciothes. The 1864 I carried Pennsylvania against McClellan, and tried to save you from being sold to Eng-land by the Chicago Convention. You are being sold again. You can be savel. How? Te egraph this proclamation over the country and vote for Grant and Collax. They will be elected. Who will have the credit? You will—the Irish voters. Vote for Grant. Let the Irish for once be with the party in power. W allow the demagogues to always place you antagonism with the Government? Beaten at the polls in November, what can you do for your fatherland. Washburne, Grant's right hand man, is more an enemy of England than John Mitchell. Show by your vote that you hold the balance of power. Follow the lead of the Irish people. Andrew Johnson sends Reverdy Johnson to self out your race and, my to England, Grant and Colfs: will have Americans everywhere on guard, and in the next Congress will bring the South back in a the Union. The revolution in England cannot long be postponed. The English Queen will soon follow the Spanish Queen into exile. The English people aiready beauty her target for the English people aiready insuit her in their flithy cartoons (the Irisa people are not so brutat), as the French did Marie, in 1789. I shall make my cell the Revolutionary Headquarters of the Irish Republic until the voters of the Fifth Congressional Dis-trict open my doors by placing an American Congressman in a British pastile. Irlanmen! call upon you to vote for Grant, Colfax, and an Irish Republic, and thus show England that you hold the balance of power in America. radical newspapers telegraph this over the land. It will teach the Democrats never again to ignore "Cims Americanus Sum" in a British bastile. By this proclamation jeopardizing my ejection to Congress in the most Democratic district in America, I again prove my honesty by placing country over self.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. -Paris has seventy-five marriage brokers. -Biarritz is the most expensive watering-

place in Europe. -They are counterfeiting agricultural college sorip out West. -Railroad conductors' wages are only from

\$45 to \$100 a month. -Norwalk, Connecticut, will accept or reect a city charter, November 17.

-The New Haven Fire Marshal is to see that stoves are properly put up. -Sixty-nine at Yale has so far lost four

men by death. -Nearly nineteen millions of pieces of money were issued from the English mint in

Disastrous Conflagration in Boston -Affairs in Tennessee-Fowler's Latest Speech Hissed.

Financial and Commercial

FROM TENNESSEE.

The K. K. K. Again at their Horrible Work-Fowler Attempts to Explain his Impeachment Vote-He is Hisseit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 30. - Intelligence reached here to-day of a horrible outrage committed by the Ku-Klux in Marsna'l county. It seems that at the term of court the Circuit Judge. failed to charge the Grand Jury against the Ku-Klux, as he is by law required to do. The ruffiars concluded from this, probably, that they might recommence their bloody work with impunity. Accordingly, on Monday night a party of them went masked to the residence of a colored man, named Louis Lutly, tore him from his home and family, and carried him a short distance from the house and shot him dead. There was no charge of any kind against him except that he was electioneering for Grant.

Last night the Republican County Central Committee of this county called a meeting at the Capitol. A large crowd was in attendance, expecting to hear Captain Silas F. Allen, Chairman of the Committee, and others, speak. Previous to an organization of the meeting Senator Fowler, accompanied by some ir ends, walked into the hail, and, without any conference with the committee toat had called the meeting, Mr. Fowler mounted the stand. He was not one of the announced speakers, but he commenced to make a speech, and was listened to for some time, when the galleries, becoming tired, cailed for other speakers.

Captain Allen came forward and requested the audience to hear Mr. Powler. They consented, and he proceeded for some time. He finally began to explain his vote on the impeachment of Johnson, and to defend the President. This caused a terrible uproar, the audience retusing to listen ary more.

Captain Allen tried again to quiet the audience, but they would not listen, whereupon Mr. Fowler retired. After this speedles were made by Captain Allen, Mr. Peabody, Hou. Lewis Tillman and others, to which the large audience listened with marked attention. Reg:et is universally expressed that Mr. Fowler was not permitted to speak; but his friends are to blame for putting him forward, for he was neither expected nor annouaced.

FROM BOSTON.

Disnstrons Configration - Loss 2350 000. Special Despatch to The Reening Telegraph. Boston, Oct. 30 .- A very extensive and de-

tructive fire broke out here this morning, and is still raging. The car shop of the Boston and Albany Railroad depot is nearly destroyed. An entire passenger train, consisting of handsome new cars, was entirely consumed. The damage is not yet ascertained.

The weather here is extremely cold; the thermometer stands at 28, with a cold N. W. wind. LATER!-It is ascertained that fourteen new first-class passenger cars, just completed, were destroyed here this morning by the fire at the Boston and Albany car shop. There were also in the building three new compartment carsnearly finished and ready for use, which were also burned up. The total loss cannot fall short

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON Oct. 30-A. M .- Consols, 945 for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 733. Illinois Central, 974; Rrie, 284. FRANKFORT, Oct. 30-A. M.—United States

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30-A. M .- Cotton steady. The sales to day will probably reach 12,000 bales. Sales of the wiek, 119,000 bales, of which 33,000 were for export and 18,000 on Stock, 445,000 bales, of which 32,000 are American.

Erendstuffs and Provisions unchanged. LONDON, Oct. 30-A. M.—Sugar quiet. Paris, Oct. 30-A. M.—The decrease of bullion

n the Bank of France is 16,000,000f. This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Oct. 33-P. M.-United States 5 20s,

735. Erie, 28. Liverroot. Oct. 30-P. M.-Cotton s'eady; stack affort, 315,000 bales, of which 29,060 are American, Ta'low, 51s. 6d. Linsect cakes firmer HAVRE, Oct. 30-P. M .- Cotton, 126f. for low middings, affoat.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimone, Oct. 30 -Corton dull and nuchanged, Fluor cui and inactive. When very duly choice and \$230@255 Corn out and lower; prime white, \$1.500 tot yet w. \$100.00 tot and the certain and lower; prime white, \$100.00 cents. Rye duit and nomina, at \$1300 tot. Fork print at \$40 Bacon active; rib aides, 10% 30 7. clear sites, 17%; Shoulaets, 13% \$213%; Hams, 15% 20. Laid duit at 10%.

New York Stock Quotations-1 P. M. Market strong.

Shocking Insanity.

A crazy young mother, in Tarnopol, killed her cuild in order to roast it and eat it. Three years ago the unfortugate woman had been at the luxatic asylum, but shortly after was dismissed, the physicians of that institution having declared that she was cured. A few months ago she was delivered of a child, and, as she was bathing the child, when it was about six weeks old, it occurred to her to kill it and make a roast of it. She was alone in the house; so she seized a pick-axe, severed the baby's head from the truck, and laid both in a trough, which she laid aside in order to build a fire in the stove, in order to roast the child in it. neighbors burst into the rooms as she was thus occupied. They beheld, shadderingly, the remains of the child in the trough, and the mother fanning the flames in the stove with a miling, radiant face. "What are you doing." they asked of her. "I want to make a roast of my baby," replied the murderess, apathetically pointing to the remains of her cuild. The neighbors now raised a terrible outery, which caused the crazy mother to escape from the There was very little discountered. There was very little discountered. room. As soon as she was out of the house she regained her self possession, and walked quietly down the street. She way of course, arrested; but the physicians who examined her declared at once that she was insane, and should be sent back to the asylum.

FRAUD.

An Example of Democratic Uprightness in New York,
The New York Tribine of this morning says:

The New York Tribine of this morning says: Simon H. Lessor, an alleged peripatetic bogus naturalization certificate broker, was arrested on Wednesday night, and brought before Commissioner Osborn on Taursday morning, on a charge made by Marshal Marray that he had, on the 22a inst., knowingly and witfully uttered and used as true a false certificate and evidence of citizenship, and had sold it to a person other than the one for whom it was originally issued. It seems that one Albert Frey, of No. 425 W. Thirly-sixth street, who had been in this country but a little over four-years, was informed by a Swiss, whose name is as yet unknown, that he could obtain bis naturalization papers "all right." Frey communicated with some of Marsonal Murray's deputies, and was told to follow right." Frey communicated with some of Marsual Murray's deputies, and was told to follow the thing up. He was shortly afterwards introduced to Lessor by his Swiss friend, and Lesso agreed to "put him through" all right for \$2, and he kept his bargein, as on himself admits, the following being the wider operand:—He obtained a man to personate Frey while ne acted as the witness. The thing worked smooth, as it had in scores of similar cases tast he had previously "put through," and he obtained the certificate on the 221 inst, and sold it to Fr-y on Wednesday, having met him by appointment in a bar-room on seventh avenue, for the \$2 agreed upon, when he was at once taken into custedy. He was held for an examination on Monday next, in default of \$5000 bail, He makes no secret of the transaction, and tells the story of it with the utmost and food. He says that until lately he was a poor sailor, but seeing a chance to make money by these naturalization operations he went in o sailor, but seeing a chance to make money by
these naturalization operations he went in o
them with a will, and has realized a handsome
amount. He says he got \$2 each for his certificates, while they cost him only \$1 each to "s.e
the Clerk" and give him his perquisite, he thus
realizing 100 per cent. profit. Mar-hai Murray
added to his original affidavits a clause to the
effect that he could verify the affidavit by witness to be produced before the Commissioner on
the examination into the charge.

the (xamination into the charge.

This case differs materially from Rosonberg's, as Lessor has, in addition to procuring a paper for and transferring it to a person not entitled to use it, committed, by his own confession, perjury and subornation of perjury, under our State isws@in a State Court, by falsely testifying as a witness and procuring the false testimony of the personator of Frey.

SEWARD.

A Luxurious "Dead Head," Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial, Mr. Seward is a luxurious "dead-head." He

Mr. Seward is a luxurious "dead-nead." He has a free ticket engraved on allver, by which he travels over the Eric Railway. This is a life-pass, given to him at the expiration of his term as Governor of New York, because of his interest in the internal improvements of the State. He offers silver for his fare and the conductors do not collect. Seward is a luxurious character any way, and in many other respects. If the travels anywhere he wants a whole ship. He buys seven millions' worth of manifest desting for a moraling's anopoing, and gives Clarence, or any old "chum," a messenger-ship to England, or Turkey, or India, if they wish togo over to the Bat Mabille. Nothing 8 nort of a lecomotive and a drawing room car will wish togo over to the Bat Mabille. Nothing 8 fort of a locomotive and a drawing room car will keep dignity with his silver ticket. At the Government printing office he has a staff of sworn printers who set up his diplomatic copy and spate his eyes the pain of reading manuscript. A prince of the blood is he. Marshal Marray sees that he gets the real Oporto vintages, and that his Burgundy has come straight from the yaults at Benuve or Dijon. Here he finds if two wants observables and despatches which used to assure us that we were bappy, and that he would look us that we were bappy, and that he would look out for us. Certainly no man in the Government has a sof er thing to an Mr. Seward, and I often think with admiration, when Payne or Pawell stabled the Secretary, how admirable were his tactics in dropping off the bed, rolling under it, and curing himself up like a raccoon or a hedgehog. In playing possum he is a genius. Win a broken jaw he yet continued to use his quill, and we have never heard a moan out of nim f om that day to this. Johnson tried to rope in Seward's dislocated jaw on his Douglas trip, as a political argument, but the Secretary talked so much that the prople saw it would get well before he was twice married. Personally, Mr. Sowick makes no reference to his escape from assassimakes no reference to his escape from assassi-nation. He says that Payne was an un-mannerly fellow, but he asked that the lat-ter's life be spared; for Seward would have wished to give the fellow a good dinaer, warm him up with a pint of Asti, and philo-sophize with him upon the idiosynerasy of breaking a great man's crantum. The egotism of Seward is delightfut. He can show you his finger prints in every monument of the State. Get him down to a good, square talk about himsel', and he wil, magaify his misty generalization, like a windmill in a fog. Altogether he is Epicurus come again. fog. Altogether he is Epicurus come again. Only tender partridges disappear from his plate. There is a poem of Tennyson which is a very little like him, referring, I believe, to a man who said the earth was beautiful, and "with a lack lusive, dead blue eye revolved his rounded periods."

The New York Money Market. From the Herald.

The New York Money Market.

Prom the Herald.

"There was not the slightest abatement of the momerary stringency in Wall street yesterday, and during the torenoon there was a differency of an eighth per cent octween the cash and regular price of some of the highly inflated stocks. Seven mar cent, in gold was offered freely for loads, and to many instances a commission varying from a six seach to inree eighths per ct. was paid in addition to the legal rate in currency. Some leaders, however, refuse to receive more than the legal rate in currency, and hence transactions are reported accordingly; but these affording real inflication of the condition of affording real inflication of the condition of affording real inflication of the condition of affording reluctant to part with these, as when suce redesimed they cannot be released, and nedge their redempt on involves a contraction of legal-tenders to an equivalent amount, beald-s correspondingly reducing the balance in the Sub-Treasnry, while it merely give an active for a dormant legal-tender to the balas, and therefore in no way increases their reserve. By reducing the dalance referred to malso has the disadvantage of forcing the assistant Treasurer to redemia his supply of carrency by sales of gold which list necessarily involve a withors and of currency from the banks. Even the \$100,00 a day when I have necessarily involve a withors and of currency from the banks. Even the \$100,00 a day when I have not the banks. Even the \$100,00 a day when I have not the banks. Even the \$100,00 a day when I have not the banks are necessarily involve a withors are not the banks to an equivalent exist. It is generally exhected tratthe disturbate and make to rely upon this as past experience has shown that these periodical interest payment of the shows anown that these periodical interest paymen spire emision. But there were no artificial for meney, owing to nearly all the home tavestors immediately convexity and receive a the contry and remittances have to be made to them, the th

*Money was stringent; some loans were made at 7 per cent. on G vernment, but some stocks 1/2 and 1/2 per cent. on G vernment, but some stocks 1/2 and 1/2 per cent. commission was cald in addition. At the close, how-ver, there was more offering, and broughout the day issere was much less inquiry for accommodation by borrowers.

"Sterilog kachappe continues firm at quotations:—London, @ days. 100%@100%; London, sight, 110%@100%; Paris, short, 5-12%@5-12%@5-12% Swiss, 5-16%@5-11; Hamburg 406336; Amsterdam, 41@41%; Frankfort, 41@41%; Bremen, 70%@70%; Berlin, 71%@71%."

From the Tribune.

-Emile de Girardin lives in a house in the Rue de Souqueir de Villejaste, Paris, which it cost him 450,000 francs to build. -Rats inhabit the Western mines.

OFFICE OF THE EVENIME TELEGRAPH. Friday, Oct. 30, 1862. Friday, Oct. 30, 1862. Friday, Oct. 30, 1862. Stocks this morning, but prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 1053 was bio for 68 of 68; 115 for 10-40s; 111 for '62 5-20s; 1111 for '64 5-20s; 1112 for '65 5-20s; 110 for July, '65 5-20s; and 1105 for '67 5-20s. City loans were nuchanged; the new issue sold at 1023@1023, and old do, at 1014. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 493@493, ash, ht advance. Pennsylvania Railroad at 564, no change, 1283 was bid for Camered at 33, to charge, 1283 was bid for Camered and Amboy; 45 for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 575 for Mochill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 55 for Lehigh Valley; and 26 for Philadelphia and Krie.

Philadelphia and Erie.
In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 72 was bid Tenth and Eleventh; 15g for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 48 for Chesnut and Walsut; 65 for West Ph ladelphia; 11g for Hestonville; 23 for Grard College; and 30 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in good demand at fall prices, but we hisr of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 164 for Phila elpois; 884 for Western; 125 for Central National; 61 for Commercial; 45 for Consolidation; and 67 for Commonwealth. monwealth.

Canal shares were dull Lebigh Navigation sold at 284, an advance of 4. 102 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 71 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susonehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No 36 South Third Street:—
10:00 A. M. 1342 11:25 A. M. 1344 10:08 1344 11:27 " 1344 10:10 " 1344 11:35 " 1344 11: 1341 11 35 " 1344 12 08 P.M. 1341

Silver, 129@131.
—Messre. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s et 1881, 115@115½; old 5-20s, do., 113@113½; new 5-20s, 1864, 111½@111½; do., 1865, 111½@11½; 6-20s, July, 1865, 110½@110½; do., 1867, 119½@110½; do., 1868, 110½@110½; 10-40-, 105½@106. Gold, 134½.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD IS NOW the Central Pacific Railboad is now being pushed forward with unprecedented energy, 250 miles having been added during the present year, and a large portion of the remainder is graded. The way business exceeds the present facilities of the Company, and the earnings already average more than a quarter of a william in sold per month.

a million in gold per month.

A limited amount of the Company's six per cent. (Gold) first monted Bonds (principal and interest in coin) will be disposed of at 162 and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable in July and January.

For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc., No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 30. - The Flour Market is stronger, and there is more inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 1300 barrels at \$6-25@7 for superfine; \$7 20 ps for extras; \$8@8 25 for spring wheat extra family; \$8.50.911 for winter wheat do.; and \$11 to \$13 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$8 & 50. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat Marthere is not indeed at it y in the wheat alarket, but holders are firmer in their views; sales of 300 bushels red at \$2.05, and amber at \$2.05@2.10. Rye is steady at \$1.00 of 65 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Core attracts but little attention; sales of yellow at \$1.25, and Western mixed at \$1.22. Only are menanged; sales of Western at \$1.23. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western mixed at \$1.23. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 60% 7ic. for inferior and prime. No change to no ice in Bariey or Mait.

Bark is steady at \$15 per ton for No. 1 Quer-

Bark is steady at \$15 per ton for No. 1 Quercition.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with sales of 135 bushels at \$7.75. Timothy is nominal. Flax-seed is taken by the crashers at \$2.60@265.

Provisions are excessively duit, and prices favor buyers; sales of Pork at \$30. Mess Beef ranges from \$22 to 24 per barrels. Plain and farcy canvased Hams sell at 144@18c., and pickled do. at 16@17c.

Whisky sells at \$1.15@1.29 per gallon far wald. Whisky sells at \$1 15@1 29 pergallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 30. STATE OF THREMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-Ship Lancaster, Jackson, Mobile, John R. Penrose, Steamship Utility, Farro, Providence, D.3 Steamon & On Barque Flora, Gramith, London, L. Westergaard &

Br. barque Centaur, Williams, Antwerp, O.O. Van Horn,
Brig Golden Lead, Dow Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr John A. Griffin, F. ster, Boston, Day, Huddell & Schr West Wind, Lawson Boston, do, schr Julis E. Prati, Nickerson, Boston, J. J. Conner & Co. Schr Emeline Haight, Avery. Providence, Sinnick-

son & Co. Schr John Crockford, Briggs Providence, Schr John Crockford, Briggs Providence, do. Schr Jas Diverty, Carroll Norwich, do. Schr Marletta Hand, Norton, Lynn, do. Schr Marletta Hand, Norton, Lynn, do. Schr Reading RR, No. 30, Buce, Norwalk, do. Schr John C. Henry, Dika Norwich, Castner, Erickney & Wellington, Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, Boston, do. Schr John H. French, hurgens, Biston, Aufenriad, Norton & Co. Norton & Co. Schr Ann S Brown Fish, Boston, Hammett & Nelli, Schr R. Peczer, Sherman, Providence.

Barque Soud, Croshy THIS MORNING. Barque Scod, Croaby, 29 days from Malaga, via Glb-raitsr 23 days, with lemons raisins, etc., to N. Hel-Br. barque Maria, Moses, 2 days

raits r 23 days, with lemons raisins, etc., to N. Hellings & Bro.

Br. balque Marls, Moses, 2 days from New York, in ballast to E. A. Schder & Co.

Barque Sirlan Star. threaby, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr West Wind Lawson, trom Providence, Schr R. E. Pecker, Sherman trom Boston.

Schr J. H. French Burgess from Boston.

Schr S. & E. Cerson, Briswer, from Boston.

Schr S. & E. Cerson, Briswer, from Boston.

Schr S. Washburn Commings, from Tannton.

Schr Aimirs Wonley King from Gloricester.

Schr J. C. Henry Diles, from Lyon.

Schr Oivia Fox, I osy from Odessa, Del., with grain to James L. Bewiey & Co.

Schr Tyc on, Cooper, I day from Smyrns, Del., with grain to Jas. I. Bewiey & Co.

Sieamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mides, to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMOKANDA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque David Ni hols Wymau, for Philadelphia, leared at Salom 28th inst.

Barque Biomidon, Cowen, hence, at Autwerp 15th instant.
Barque Sam Sheppard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Barque Sam Sheppard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cleniuegoa 29th inst. Brig S & W. Weish, Watson from Malaga for Phi-ladelphia was off Gioraltar 7th inst. Schr Sybii, Pebello, hence, at Casbarlen 5th inst. Schr Willie Dill, Eog ish, for Philade'phia, put back to Wilmiogton, N. C., 2stn inst., with captain and one Schr Maria, Hall, sailed from Charleston 28th inst.,

Schr Maria. Hall. sailed from Charleston 28th inst., for a Dorthern Port.
Schrs May Jefferson, Jefferson: Polly Price, Yates; and Active, Rogan, heace, at Washington, D. C., 28th instant.
Schrs A., Amsden. Smith: C Shaw. Reeves; D. S., Mershon. Ayres; J. C. "hompson. Vanzaut; R. W., Dillon. Ludiam; S. N. Smith, Turner; C. W. May, Kinney: and S. J. Gilman, Bunker, heace, at Boston 28th last.
Schrs Ruth Shaw Shaw; S. I., Simmons, Gandy; L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard; P. Bolce, Bolce, Lucy, Copp; A. Bartiett. Cavaller; Grace Gi-dler, Smith; Lottle, Taylor; and M. E. Lewis, Lewis, hence, at Boston 28th inst.
Schrs A. S. Cannon, Cobe: Four Sisters, Shearer; A. H. Leaming, Brower; and I. H. Wainwright, Brower, hence for Boston, at New York 28th last.